NUMB. 1642

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. 1740.

No 1640.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Extract of a Private Letter from Constantinople, relating to the Deposition of the late Grand Vizier, and to the Disturbances to which it was owing.

THE Crim and the neighbouring Provinces bordering upon Constantinople, being destitute of Corn and Cattle, by reason of the long Stay of the Turkish and Muscovite Armies upon the Premises, and the Spoil they made of the Produce, the Ministers of the Porte, notwithstanding all the Care they took that Provisions might be cheap in this City, could not prevent the Bulk of them from rising to an extravagant Price, which made the Populace murmur to such a Degree that nothing less than a Rebellion was apprehended for a good while.

'The late Mufti, who after his being deposed retired to a Country Seat upon the Canal of the Black Sea, was attack'd there some Time ago by 30 Persons, who set Fire to his House. The Incendiaries were a Seditious Gang who had a Plot on foot, and because they could not obtain the Mufti's Decision for a Sanction, set his House in a Flame. On the 13th of June a Dozen of Persons who enter'd into the Plot, and took upon them to be the principal Agents, came into the Bezestein of the Friperie, or Rig-Market, with an Emir at their Head who was a Descendant of Mahomet; and under Pretence of buying Sabres, distributed them among one another without paying for them. The Emir taking a Green Standard out of his Bosom, put it at the End of a Wand, calling out for every Mussulman to repair to it, and follow him. There was a sudden Consternation spread thro' all the Quarters of Constantinople, by the Haste which was made by all the Tradesmen of the City to shut up their Shops. The Rebels advancing, in hopes that their Numbers would encrease by the Way, defeated the first Guard that oppos'd their Passage; but the Commander of the second Guard stopp'd them, and knock'd their General on the Head with his Mace; upon which all the rest were surrounded and taken Prisoners. The Ministers of the Porte were then, for most Part, at their Country Seats, because it happen'd to be their Day of Furlough. The Nichangi, who was formerly Kaimacan of Constantinople, returning thither, and finding a Mob got together fell upon them Pell-mell, and kill'd some of them with his own Hand. The Grand Vizier returning also from the Country, made great Search after the Rioters, of whom he caus'd a great Number to be apprehended who were assembled at the Bagnion. The Tumult being thus suppress'd in the Bud, the Grand Seignior return'd from the Seraglio at Scutari to that of Constantinople; after which he affected to appear in Publick more than usual: And having received the News of the Evacuation of Belgrade, he caused the Cannon of the Seraglio to be thereupon fir'd, to give the Populace an agreeable Amusement for healing their Animosity; and a fresh Oath of Allegiance was requir'd of the Janisaries, who were order'd to repair to their Posts, and all Persons that had been four Years at Constantinople, without being marry'd there, were oblig'd to return to their own Countries; which was executed so severely, that several thousands of useless and obscure People were transported to Asia, with a Prohibition to come back on Pain of Death. In short, the Tradesmen were forbid to shut up their Shops in case of any fresh Insurrection, and were even enjoin'd to fall upon the Rebels, and knock 'em o'the Head, without any Respect of Nation or Religion, with a Promise of Indemnity. On the 22d there was another Tumult in the Rag-Market, raised by the Janisaries, who complained of the Arrest of their Comrades, but it was soon quell'd; because the Tradesmen, in Obedience to the Grand Seignior's Order, instead of shutting up their Shops, fell upon the Rebels, and knock'd them on the Head with Iron Bars, and the others were seized. The Grand Vizier, who then held a Divan, being informed of this Disturbance, made slight of it, and affected to delay Justice longer than usual, which Inaction of his was afterwards charg'd upon him as a Crime. The same Day Deputies arriv'd from the City of Nicomedia, with a Complaint of Disorders which certain unknown Persons, who were banish'd to their Territory, began to commit there, and would infallibly continue, because they had no other Means of Subsistence.

'All these Circumstances engag'd the Men of the Law to wait directly upon the Grand Signior, with whom they had a Conference on the 23d of June in the Kiosk or Pavilion which is erected at the very End of the Seraglio. They there told him, that the Deposal of the Grand Vizir was a necessary Step for the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquility. In consequence thereof he was arrested the same Day at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon between the two Gates of the Seraglio, and afterwards sent in a Galley to Smyrna, from whence he went to Gedda in Egypt. The Grand Signior's Resentment against him was not so strong but he allow'd him to take all his Treasure and Effects with him, as also his Domesticks, and he has since made him Governor of Gedda.

'The Count D'Ulfeldt the Emperor's Ambassador Extraordinary, who made his Publick Entry at Constantinople on the 10th of August, had his first Audience of the Grand Signior 3 Days after, with the same Ceremony as was observ'd to the Count de Virmond in 1719. The People of this City were amazed at the Magnificence of that Nobleman's Retinue.'

Constantinople, July 28. On the 19th the Swedish Ministers went to the Arsenal, where they exchang'd the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance between that Crown and the Ottoman Porte, upon which Occasion they were cloath'd in Fur Gowns of Ermine, and a fine Horse richly caparison'd was presented to each of them. The Ambassadors of Great Britain and Venice, who have not seen one another for almost a Year past, exchang'd Visits on the 2d and 4th Inst.

Hanover, Sept. 23 N. S. His Britannick Majesty has been extraordinarily engag'd for several Days past in Affairs Foreign and Domestick, and so many Couriers are continually arriving and departing as was never seen before. The Emperor's Minister Count d'Ostein is admitted to an Audience of his Majesty at Herenhausen almost every Day; and the Count de Borck is arriv'd here, who 'tis believ'd has a particular Commission from the King of Prussia.

Paris, Sept. 16. The Deputies of the chief trading Towns of the Kingdom residing in this City went in a Body t'other Day to M. Amelot the Secretary of State, and represented to him the Injury which was done to all the Merchants by the total Interruption of the Trade of the Spanish West Indies, as well as by the Delay of the Return of the Galeons, and of the Departure of the Flotilla. They at the same time assur'd the Minister, that all the Fabricks and Manufactures of France in general suffer'd extremely. The Deputy from Lyons in particular express'd himself in such a melancholy Strain as shew'd that the said City is reduc'd to the lowest Degree of Misery; that there was no Extremity but what they had Reason to fear from the poor Workmen, who, to the Number of above 100,000 know not what will become of them, and are only kept from Starving and Stealing by the Care of the Chief Magistrate; that on the other hand, the Rich there decay by the general Stagnation of Trade, and that 'tis to be fear'd the said Place will ere long be in a sad Uproar. The Minister made Answer, that he would make a faithful Report of the Matter to the King; and 'tis well known that he has done so, and that the Court has taken Measures in consequence thereof.

They write from Brest, that they have Advice by the Ships arriv'd from the West Indies, that there has been a great Earthquake in Peru and Chili, during which the Sea overflow'd above 200 Leagues of Land, and drown'd all the Inhabitants. 'Tis also advis'd from Louisiana, that the Natives advancing into some uninhabited Countries found some Elephants that had perish'd in a marshy Place; which had given Rise to a Question, whether this Country does not border on Asia, the rather because the Natives say they never saw nor heard that there were any Animals of that Kind in that Country. These Letters from Brest are of an old Date, because by an Order of the Ministry sent to the Post-office there, the Mail was detain'd for two Posts successively, in order to conceal the Departure of the Squadron from thence under the Marquis d'Antin.

Paris, Sept. 19. N. S. His Majesty has order'd his Ministers at Foreign Courts to declare, 'That being 'continually urg'd to employ his Good-offices for the 'Maintenance of the Tranquility of Europe, he 'should have contented himself in pursuance of former Declarations with employing his Mediation only 'betwixt Spain and England, without granting any 'Assistance to the former, if the English had contented themselves with acting only at Sea without 'proposing to make a Conquest of a Part of the Possessions of Spain in America, and without giving an 'Indication by their formidable Naval Armaments 'that they design to shake the Spanish Monarchy. 'That the King being Guarantee for the Preservation 'of the King of Spain's Dominions in his present 'Possession, has been oblig'd to send Squadrons of 'Observation for the West Indies, not with a Design 'to attack the English there, but only to prevent 'them from making Conquests which would be so prejudicial to several Powers, and to protect the Navigation there, and to prevent the English from making themselves Masters of all the Trade of the 'West Indies, &c.

We are assur'd, that when M. Amelot Secretary of State imparted the said Declaration to the Earl of Waldegrave the British Ambassador, he told him withal, 'That to be sure he must remember what 'had been declar'd to him several times, and very 'lately, that if England persisted in her formidable 'Armaments, and propos'd to transport such a Number of Forces to America, his Majesty could not excuse himself from protecting the Colonies and Commerces of the Spaniards on the Continent of New 'Spain against the Forces of Great Britain; and that 'the latter having had no Regard to those Declarations, since it continued to make Armaments which 'astonish'd all Europe, the King found himself under a Necessity to send away his Squadrons to the 'West Indies,' &c. The Prince del Campo Florido the Spanish Ambassador, who is highly esteem'd at this Court, was the first Man that they inform'd of the Departure of the Squadrons from Brest and Toulon, and he immediately dispatch'd an extraordinary Courier to carry the News to Madrid.

Paris, Sept 23. N.S. We hear from several Ports that the King's Squadrons that sail'd from Brest and Thoulon are to join at Cadiz. The Commodores of those Squadrons are commanded to do nothing more than oppose any Descents that may be made by the English in the West-Indies, with a View to settle in any of the Spanish Possessions. Moreover they are forbid to attack any English Ship at Sea, and to lend any Assistance to the Spaniards to attack the Ships or the Possessions of the British Crown. The King's sole View in this Conduct is to fulfil the Engagements into which he enter'd by the Treaty of Utrecht, to guarantee Spain in the Possession of its Dominions situate in America.

Petersburgh, Sept. 9. N. S. The Czarina has caus'd an Apartment to be prepar'd for the Infant Prince next to her own, that she may be at hand to direct the necessary Care to be taken of him; and nobody is admitted to see him but by the express Leave of her Imperial Majesty, and therefore a Guard is plac'd at the Door of the said Apartment. The Court has sent Orders to Moscow, to sell the Houses, Goods, and Chattles, forfeited by several Persons involv'd in the late Discoveries, the Produce of which Sale 'tis computed will amount to above a Million of Rubles. The Russian Squadron which is cruising in the Baltick, is to return before the End of this Month to the Port of Cronstadt; but it will not be unrigg'd till after the Conclusion of the next General Dyet of the States of Sweden.

Berlin, Sept. 24. N. S. The King return'd last Night from Cleve to Potsdam. His Majesty had a Feverish Disorder upon the Road, which detain'd him 24 Hours at one Place, but he is now recover'd. Two Days ago a Courier arriv'd from Saltzdahl with Advice, that Prince Augustus William, the King's Brother, going thither to see the Duke and Duchess of

Brunswic

Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle, had demanded the Princeſs Louiſa Amelia of Brunſwick, Siſter to the Queen, in Marriage, and that they were actually betroth'd the 20th in Preſence of the whole Court. This News was confirm'd the ſame Evening by the Arrival of M. Stammers, Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke of Brunſwick, who had an Order from that Prince, to notify the Concluſion of the Marriage to the two Queens. The Prince and Princeſs are much of the ſame Age, viz. 19. Prince William being born the 11th of Auguſt, 1722. and Princeſs Louiſa the 19th of January in the ſame Year.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19. Arrived the Loyalty, Dick, from Virginia. 'The Williamſon, Denham, from 'Virginia for this Place, is aſhore at the Back of 'Hollyhead, but 'tis hop'd will be got off again.

Briſtol, Sept. 20. This Day ſailed his Majeſty's Ship Ruby, with 27 Merchant-ſhips under his Convoy. Arrived the Garrat, Davis, from New-York.

Came in ſince our laſt, the Boſton Merchant, Roe, from Boſton.

Arrived at Hamburgh, the Adventure, Rice; at Plymouth, the Hannah Sloop, ——; both from Carolina. At Rotterdam, the Philly, Hodgſon: At Carolina, the Molly Pink, Weſt: At Philadelphia, the Minerva, Forreſt; the Southall, Richardſon; and the Amity, ——; all five from Briſtol.

Falmouth, Sept. 18. Wind S. W. The Ships in the Harbour remain as per laſt.

Dartmouth, Sept. 19. 'The Dragon, Chatham, 'Winchester, Southſea-caſtle, and Rye Galley, Men 'of War, with the Merchant-ſhips under their Con'voy, are getting out of Torbay, in order to be ready 'to join the Men of War from St. Helen's, which 'may be To-morrow, if the Wind continues as it is 'now at Eaſt.

Pool, Sept. 20. Came in the John and Ann, Roſe, from London; and the Concordia, Bowman, from Norway.

Cowes, Sept 20. Wind E. 'Came in the Hound 'Man of War, Capt. Dilk, from Spithead, and ſail'd 'this Morning *on a Cruize* to the Weſtward.' Arrived the Love and Loyalty, Nicholſon, from Rotterdam for Cork. Sailed the Prince William, Burford, from Newcaſtle for Port Lewis; the Union, Fadre, and the Glaſgow, Marſhal, for Amſterdam, both from South Carolina.

Southampton, Sept. 20. Wind S. E. Sailed the Henry, Richardſon, for Dunkirk; the Jane, Pitton, and the Expedition, Mouſant, both for Guernſey.

Portſmouth, Sept. 21. Sailed the St. George, Wright, and the Belus, Dunn, for Ireland; under Convoy of the Lyme Man of War.

Portſmouth, Sept. 21. Since my laſt came into the Harbour the Faulkner, Capt. Olyphant; and the Reſolution, Newman, from Riga. Sailed the Molly, Collins, for Carolina; the Young Peter, Scutt, for Honfleur.

Our Harbour is almoſt fill'd with Tranſports and 'Victuallers.

Deal, Sept 21. Remain his Majeſty's Ships as per laſt. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Sanford, Morris, for St. Kit's.

Graveſend, Sept. 21. On the 19th paſs'd by the Mary, Coats, from Hudſon's-bay; Kent, Boyſman, from Stockholm; Olive Branch, Long, from Archangel; Jane, Heath, and the Monſerat Merchant, Wills, from Norway; Friends Adventure, Simmons, from Riga; Madona de Roſario, ——, from Venice and Zant; Henry, Wall, from Dantzick; Union, Moverly, and Rapahannock, Wilcox, from Virginia; the Richmond, Weſton, the Auguſta, Townſhend, the Defence, Coats, the Britannia, Somer, the Walpole, Boddam, the Marlborough, Smith, and this Day the Duke of Lorain, Crompton, all from Eaſt India; the Loyal Jane, Maples, and the Mary and Elizabeth, Hammond, from Dunkirk; Chriſtian, Caſſau, from Bremen; Succeſs, Geddes, from Guiney; Catherine, Reynold, from Rotterdam; Conſtant Ann, Dobbins, and the Peter and Ann, Boſton, from Norway.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Amſterdam, the Charles, Harriman, from Carolina; the Neptune, Luckford, from London; and the ——, Hawes, from Boſton.

At Lieth, the Ann and Mary, Angus, from London.

At Lancaſter, the Induſtry, Sandys, from Riga.

LONDON.

Letters from Hanover of Sept. 12. ſay, that 3 Days before, an Expreſs was diſpatch'd to Paris with Inſtructions for the Earl of Waldegrave his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the French Court, where that Miniſter is to make a Declaration about the Departure of the French Squadrons.

The Maſter of a Dutch Ship arriv'd at Leghorn ſays, that on the 18th of laſt Month he met the Toulon Squadron not far from the Iſland of Minorca ſteering Weſtward. 'Tis advis'd by way of Leghorn, that the Plague at Algier is abated, not above 50 Perſons dying in a Day.

The young Princeſs of Sicily has been chriſten'd by the Pope's Nuncio, and call'd Mary-Elizabeth.

Dr. Hoadley, Son of the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, is appointed Phyſician to Chelſea College, in the room of Dr. Smart lately deceas'd.

Yeſterday a Carpenter fell off the Top of one of the new Houſes which are building in Pallmall; by which unhappy Accident his Skull was ſo fractur'd that his Life is deſpair'd of.

Yeſterday one Webber was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, by Juſtice Chamberlain, on a ſtrong Suſpicion of robbing two Gentlemen's Coaches on the Highway.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning died in an advanced Age at the Bath, William Stonehouſe, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Wilts, and ſaid to have died poſſeſs'd of 12000 l. per Annum.

The Mary, Staples, from London, is loſt on the Coaſt of Guiney, the People all ſav'd.

The Ship commanded by Robert Peake, bound from Dantzick, run aſhore the 7th O. S. on the Nyding, an Iſland in the Cattegatt, all the People ſav'd, but it blowing hard the next Day, 'tis fear'd Ship and Cargo are loſt.

There is certain Advice of one of the Breſt Squadron call'd the Lys, of 76 Guns, being return'd with the Loſs of her Maſts, and 3 more very much ſhatter'd, having been ſeparated by a violent Storm, and they were in very great Pain for the reſt. The Sailors on board thoſe Ships which put back were very ſickly.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	01	18	Evening 01 46

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 153. South Sea 95 1-4th. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 108. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance 92. London Aſſurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 1 to 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 6 l. 5 s. Prem. Sah Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 6 d.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever,*

And alſo of

IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ever ſo long ſtanding,*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and infallible Cure for BARRENNESS in Women and IMPOTENCY in Men in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid, depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling, opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently repleniſhing the criſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſenſibly it renovates, recruits, and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It infuſes a bright, lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion. Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deemed incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and become Fruitful; and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs. It rectifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even keeps back the Effects of Old Age itſelf. It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, at 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

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THE only ſhort and moſt infallible Cure in the Univerſe for the VENEREAL DISEASE, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant VENUS, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their attending Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo an effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet or Weakneſs to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the French Pox, attended with Nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings out, and all the other moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more eaſily cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as alone to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this ſome Thouſands have found to their great Joy experienc'd.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſh'd, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury, tho' by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to be left in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch likewiſe as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doſes of it inſure themſelves from all Suſpicion of that Kind; for it admits no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on this Account, in all ſcorbutick, ſcrophulous, and even leprous Eruptions or Foulneſſes of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Half than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this moſt Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Raſmuſſen's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which, all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Diſeaſe, may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is intirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

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Being a pleaſant Compound Medicament, Chymically prepar'd of the choiceſt Anti-Hyſtericks in the whole Art of Chymiſtry,

WHICH ſpeedily and infallibly cures all HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, how ever circumſtanc'd, or to what Degree ſoever advanc'd, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, ſo as never to return again.

This Medicine having cured Thouſands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it ſtrikes immediately at the firſt Cauſe of this Diſtemper, and entirely deſtroys it Root and Branch, rectifies that vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the firſt and chief Cauſe, and thereby cures Indigeſtion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, ſtrengthens the Brain and Nerves, chears the whole Frame, ſtops Vomiting, clears the Head from confus'd Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadneſs, diſturb'd Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Diſtemper; for, take away the Cauſe, and the Effect will ceaſe.

It is ſold for 4 s 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toyſhop at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Row in the Poultry and no where elſe. Where it has been ſold near 20 Years, with the greateſt Succeſs and Benefit to the Publick, notwithſtanding the many Counterfeits ſince its firſt Publication.

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